

ARE WE WINNING SPAIN'S HAND?

A Scheme Is Reported for Bringing About a Truce in Cuba.

Includes Autonomy for the Patriots and Free Trade for Uncle Sam.

It Is Said Such a Bargain Would Only Bring Loss to the Peacemaker.

DE LOME SEES A CHANCE TO WIN.

If He Succeeds with Cleveland, What- ever May Be the Result of Inter- vention, Spain Will Be the Gainer.

By Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

Havana, June 1, via Key West, June 4.—I called on the Captain-General this morning. I only intended to make a formal call and to leave a card, but an aide-de-camp came out and said the General requested me to wait a few minutes as he wished to meet me. In two minutes I was ushered into the audience chamber, a set of splendid apartments handsomely furnished and superbly decorated.

General Weyler received me with great courtesy, expressed pleasure at the call, and said he would have called on me had he known I was here or where I was. Asked if it was my first visit, and how I liked it, I said that it interested me very much, as I knew the history of Havana and of Cuba very well, but that the country was not so much the object of the visit as to observe the military and political situations. He said that was quite complicated, inquired how long I expected to stay and then offered to show me the palace. I made clear that I had no official connection whatever.

The Machete Not a Good Weapon.
He conducted me through the salon, dining room and over the entire suite; showed me a very fine Colt carbine captured from the rebels and a machete of the cavalry and their officers' spurs. The machete is not a good weapon. It is a heavy cut-throat with a thick back and sharp edge, and is certain to break near the hilt where it meets a firm obstacle in a hard blow. The end of the blade is too heavy for the upper end. I pointed this out to him and he seemed to assent to my criticism.

General Weyler is an interesting gentleman. He is five feet four, and weighs from 225 to 250 pounds. He has commanded in the war in the Philippines, against the Carlists in Spain and here. In the ten-year war, 1808-78, he was a colonel. He has a firm, intelligent face and a very heavy chin and it is folly to undervalue him as a man and as a soldier. I have heard of atrocities perpetrated by his troops, which unless this is a war of extermination, for the sake of his own reputation and his own discipline, he ought to correct and punish the perpetrators of.

They ask here: Will General Fitzhugh Lee come with a white feather in his hat or a chip on his shoulder? Lee answered: "Never a white feather. Lee doesn't come of a stock that have shown white feathers. A chip on his shoulder is possible, but a flag of truce reasonably certain."

The Spaniards look upon him as the peacemaker to induce the rebels to lay down their arms, on the promise of home rule or autonomy. Cubans look for his aid and moral support in some mysterious way.

A Bargain with the United States.
It is reported from Madrid and generally believed that the United States and Spain have arrived at an understanding—that the former shall intervene and induce Gomez and Maceo and the Cuban Republic to lay down their arms and accept autonomy as the basis of peace, the United States to be paid for this service with a reciprocity treaty with Cuba—free government in Cuba and free trade with the United States.

If this is so, Mr. Dupuy de Lome will have proved himself an able and skilful diplomatist. He has pulled the wool over the eyes of Mr. Olney and made a cat's paw of Mr. Cleveland. If the President succeeds in inducing the rebels to lay down their arms on the promise of autonomy, he will deliver them backed and gagged into the hands of Spain, when home rule will be carried out by the amnesty of Charles II. after the Restoration, when the amnesty was executed by executing the amnestied.

If, on the other hand, autonomy is refused by the Cubans, the United States will refuse to have anything further to do with them. It is "heads I win, tails you lose," and Mr. De Lome stands winner in either event.

But the thirty pieces of silver to be paid the United States for her services will turn into copper. Cuba will produce nothing. It will be a howling wilderness, and she will not be able to buy from the United States, and reciprocity will be a sham, a delusion and a snare. She will be taxed to her shirt, and have nothing wherewith to buy of the United States.

Cuba's Unhappy Future.
Home rule is impossible. Spain charges \$400,000,000 debt to Cuba—all colonial expenses of the Philippine war, of the last ten years' war and of this war. This debt is represented by bonds known as Cuban bonds, at six per cent, generally held in France and Amsterdam.

The basis of Spanish home rule must be that Cuba shall pay this debt, \$24,000,000 per annum interest, to be paid by one million whites and half a million blacks. Taxation will necessarily fall on the working and industrial classes, and the Spanish tariff will raise \$24 per capita for every white man, woman and child on the island; an average family will pay \$120 per annum, or 240 days' wages every year. Two-thirds of the workers' lives will be spent in laboring to pay the Spanish debt.

It is impracticable, it is impossible, it is cruel to load an innocent people and unborn generations with such a burden. The Cubans did not spend the money. It was spent by the Spanish Government. It may be good colonial policy; it is against human nature for colonists to enjoy it.

The Cuban Republic has threatened death to any one who proposes peace on any other terms than that of independence, and Gomez and Maceo are said to have shot men for advocating autonomy. It is, then, interesting to see the flag of truce under which Mr. Cleveland's sword of Jobab shall be carried.

The war drags along. The Captain-Gen-



General Bradley T. Johnson.

The ex-Confederate General who will describe the progress of Cuba's struggle for freedom in the columns of the Journal.

eral has revoked his embargo on American owned tobacco, but no tobacco has been planted, and in a year Cuban cigars will be doubled in price. It will be a good thing for Connecticut and Pennsylvania wrappers. The two parties intend that neither shall have the island. They will make it a mass of ruins and a place of waiting; so that nothing shall be left for the conqueror, whoever he may be.

Men are killed every day, women sometimes, too, and the Government at Washington is searching law books to find out a definition of war. It is like the Confederate general at Malvern Hall, who, after three hundred guns had been thundering for hours and shelling heaven and earth, turned to his adjutant-general and said in the simplest way—he was deaf as a post—"Major, do you hear anything? I think I hear a noise."

The policy of the Spanish here will be to throw dust in Lee's eyes. **Maceo Offers Relief to Spanish Soldiers.**
I forward a genuine circular of Maceo. It has his autograph. He commands the Cuban troops in Pinar del Rio, the western province of the island. The circular explains itself.

Republic of Cuba,
Invading Army, Second Division, Circular No. 710.
Being informed of the down-spiritedness known to exist in the Royal ranks, owing to the American intervention in our political affairs, which will shortly terminate this struggle, and the lack of Spanish means to continue the war between tyranny and this country's right to be free and constitute itself into an independent republic, I have ordered that chiefs of columns who receive and remunerate the suffering Spanish army soldiers who present themselves to our authorities, armed or unarmed, in assurance that they will be better treated in the liberating army and a promising future can be offered them and their families. And for that purpose general knowledge, I herewith draft this instrument.
(Signed) A. MACEDO.
La Sola, April 22, 1896.

TO PUNISH GEN. BORRERO.

He Will Probably Lose His Command as the Result of His Attempt to Fight Campos.

By Don Manuel de Alhama,
Madrid, June 4.—Both General Martinez Campos and General Borrero, who were prevented from settling on the field of honor a dispute growing out of a private discussion of Cuban affairs, are still under strict military surveillance. They refuse to be reconciled, although the Queen herself is endeavoring to bring about an amicable feeling between them.

However the affairs may turn out for Campos, it is extremely probable that Borrero will lose his command as its direct result. He will have to stand trial for having engaged in mortal combat his superior officer.

The merchants of Barcelona have informed the government of their intention to buy for seventeen million pesetas, one of the ironclads built at Genoa, and to present it to the nation. The merchants of Bilbao have recently a similar intention.

The shippers of Barcelona propose the establishment of a temporary extra tax of one peseta per ton loaded or unloaded in Spanish ports, the proceeds going toward the purchase of warships.

Minister De Lome telegraphs that President Cleveland is highly desirous of preventing in Parliament and judicial centers all cause for complaint on the part of Spain.

DOES WEYLER KNOW OF IT?

Atrocities Committed by His Soldiers That Would Shame the Kurds

Key West, Fla., June 4.—Letters received in this city from Santiago de Cuba tell of crimes committed by Spaniards in that province that would shame the Kurds. In the last two weeks more than twenty men, women and children have fallen victims to the ferocity of the Spaniards.

Recently a column of Spanish troops met ten peaceable Cubans near the town of Minas de Elmeza, and swung them up by the wrists to trees by the wayside. The soldiers then fired volley after volley into their bodies. The corpses remained swinging for two days before any one dared to cut them down. A similar massacre is alleged to have been perpetrated on May 25 near Arroyo Guerra. Five negroes were met by a column of Spanish troops and shot to death. The corpses were left unburied on the road.

Near the same place, on the night of May 27, Spanish soldiers went to a house occupied by Josefa Lopez and Felice Rogers, wives of insurgents, forced the women and their two daughters to disrobe, pricking them with bayonets to hasten them, and then compelled them to dance until they were exhausted. In the morning the soldiers fired the house and left, but the women and girls were dragged out by neighbors before the flames reached them. The elder women have since died from the effects of the injuries they received.

LEE TO MEET WEYLER TO-DAY.

Will Apply Immediately for the Release of a Correspondent.

Havana, June 4.—General Lee, the new American Consul-General, will be presented to Captain-General Weyler to-morrow by the retiring Consul, Mr. Williams, and will bring to General Weyler's attention the case of the Harpe's correspondent arrested two days ago and now confined in Morro Castle.

You take no chance in buying a Liberty bicycle, knowing that you are getting the best. Adv.

TOTS IN WARLIKE MOOD.

They Stone and Kick the Policeman Who Arrests Their Friend the Organ Grinder.

Andrea Copelli, like Oppens of old, can move to action with the melody he produces. But instead of a lyre, Copelli uses an upright hand-organ. The misty tunes he plays on it might well have come down through the ages from Orpheus.

Avenue A resounded Wednesday night with the strains of "Sweet Marie," "Grandfather's Clock," "The Day I Played Baseball," and other time worn ditties. Some of the residents objected, and in order to placate them Copelli ground out "Die Nacht am Rhein." It didn't suit worth a cent, and the outraged taxpayers appealed to Policeman Randall, of the Fifth Street Police Station, to abate the nuisance.

Randall searched the structure of his mind and thought he discovered an ordinance that would cover the case. So he collared Copelli and when he was dragging the organ grinder along, Copelli's little friends grew bolder and some threw stones and sticks at the officer. At last they descended like an avalanche upon him, kicked his shins, struck him with their hands and tore his uniform off. The officer couldn't retaliate, so he calmly dragged Copelli along by the collar.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday he told Magistrate Mott that he had arrested Copelli because he had violated an ordinance forbidding the playing of an organ on the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening.

"There is no such ordinance in force," said Magistrate Mott gruffly. Then he discharged Copelli.

Randall has now only his black and blue shins and a torn uniform to show for his trouble.

PRYOR PROTECTS A WOMAN.

Divorce Case Depending on a Man's Confession Thrown Out of Court

Mrs. Adele Reicke was not represented by counsel in the trial yesterday of the suit for divorce brought by John D. Reicke in the Supreme Court. Reicke testified to the marriage in 1894 and the stories he heard of his wife's misconduct. Then James Webb testified that he had been very friendly with the defendant.

Mrs. Reicke jumped up and shouted that the suit was the result of a conspiracy to ruin her, and that advantage had been taken of her position because she had no money to employ counsel.

"You do not need it here," Justice Pryor said. "The Court will protect you, madam."

Then he called Mrs. Reicke to the witness stand and had her sworn. She tearfully denied that she had ever been guilty of wrongdoing.

"In cases of this kind," said Justice Pryor, "I cannot believe the word of a man who goes on the witness stand to confess his guilt and blast a woman's reputation unless there is strong corroborative evidence. In this case we have the sworn denial of the defendant, and under the circumstances will not grant the decree. The case is dismissed."

The parties left the court room, and in the corridor Mrs. Reicke denounced both her husband and his witnesses until they fled.

YERKES AGAIN ARRESTED.

This Time He Is Held for Trial on Complaint of His Former Wife.

Frank Yerkes, nephew of the Chicago railroad king, and multi-millionaire, of No. 1710 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, was arrested in the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday on complaint of his brother-in-law, James Morgan, of No. 161 West Seventy-fifth street. The charge was disorderly conduct. Yerkes was discharged with a warning to be good.

He was rearrested yesterday morning on complaint of his divorced wife, Mary F. Yerkes. She accused him of raising a disturbance at her residence, No. 161 West Seventy-fifth street.

Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, held Yerkes in \$1,000 bail for trial.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

H. Gratton Donnelly has written a play for Nellie Melba, entitled "A Night in New York." It will have its first production in Long Branch August 30.

People Ling will sing the part of Nani-Poo in "The Mikado" for the last time at the American Theatre Thursday night. He sails for Europe Saturday.

Joseph Jefferson will head an "all-star" cast in "The School for Scandal" next season. His supporting stars have not been selected yet.

Next week will be a gala week at the Broadway Theatre. Monday night souvenirs of "El Capitán" will be distributed. Wednesday night all the hotel men in the city will attend the performance. Thursday is to be "Susie's" night. The most pleasant and effective cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Relieves distress after eating; cures Prickly Heat; always Eruptions. Sold by Druggists for 50 cents.

CUBA'S FAIR ENDS WITH A WEDDING.

Dr. Angell and Mrs. Hill Married Before the Tent of the Sanitary Corps in the Garden.

Five Thousand Persons Saw the Bridal Men, Cheered and Women Wept for Joy.

COL. GREENE HAS GOMEZ'S SWORD.

He Secured 2,000 Votes to 1,300 for Captain "Bob" Evans—Many Thousand Dollars Added to the Junta's Treasury.

Nothing but a memory remains of the first great Cuban-American fair, held during the last fortnight in Madison Square Garden.

No four nights of the fair saw so many at the Garden as were there last night. At 8 o'clock fully five thousand persons crowded the little hall tent occupied during the fair by the Sanitary Corps. The plucky little nurse, Mrs. Lee Villard Hill, and Dr. Albert Sidney Angell, who had attended many people during the fair, were married at that hour in front of the tent. Men stood on boxes and cheered and women climbed up on the counters of the booths round about and shed tears of joy.

As the old Guard band struck up the "Wedding March," the flags of the tent were thrown back. Three hospital articles in white uniforms carried out the flags of America, England and Cuba. Behind them walked the Rev. Alfred W. H. Hodder, of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Following the clergyman was the bridegroom and his best man. Behind them was Mrs. Evelyn Byrd Lee Dulaney, mother of the bride, and a friend, a handsome, gray-haired old lady. Last came the pretty, blue-eyed bride, in her white nurse's dress. A cluster of white roses was her only adornment.

No sooner was the ceremony over than there was a shout and a hurly call at the sanitary tent. Some one had been taken suddenly ill, and the newly-made husband and wife left congratulating friends to give first aid to the patient.

The greatest excitement prevailed at the Journal booth as 11 o'clock drew near. The battle machine sent by General Gomez was won by Colonel F. V. Greene, of the Seventy-first Regiment, with 2,000 votes, and Captain "Bob" Evans, of the battleship Indiana, was a good second, with 1,300 votes.

A very large sum was realized for the cause of Cuba—how much the managers of the fair could not say last night.

Congress May Adjourn To-morrow.
Washington, June 4.—Congressman Sayers, of Texas, who heads the Democratic minority on the Appropriations Committee of the House, stated tonight that there was no reason now why Congress could not adjourn on Saturday. Five appropriation bills, now in conference, were all that had not passed, and all five of these, he said, would probably be passed to-morrow. These bills were the Post Office, the District of Columbia, sundry civil, Indian and naval appropriation bills.

McKinley isn't saying a word. Is that any reason why we should be silent? No!

We want sound money for those fine blue and black Serge Suits of ours at \$7.50

3 and 4-Button Sacks. Longs, stouts, fats. Better ones at \$8.50 and \$10.00.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men.

THREE 279 Broadway, near Chambers, 47 Cortlandt, near Greenwich, STORES 211 Sixth Ave., near 14th St.

Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD.

One quality, one price, one style, and, within in Calif. Patent, Calif. and all shades of Russia. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. By making only one line and developing that to the highest degree we are able to produce and sell through our own stores the best shoe on earth for \$3. Equal in value to any \$5 shoe. Style, fit and wear guaranteed.

New York Stores: 121 Broadway, 2210 Third Ave., 65 Barclay St., 254 West 125th St., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St., Brooklyn Store: 88 and 1267 Broadway, 431 and 1181 Fulton St., Jersey City, 10 Newark Ave.

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WHEN WONDER IS LOST IN SERVICE.

Not from the Present Sparkle of the Miracle, but from Its Future Usefulness to Mankind, Doctor Copeland Derives the Joy of the Triumph That Has Rolled Away the Stone from the Tomb of Silence.

THE GENERAL ADOPTION OF THE NEW TREATMENT.

The physician to whom Dr. Copeland wrote these words on the 14th of January, gave them himself to a medical journal, so their republication here involves no impropriety. Dr. Copeland wrote:

"I am writing anxiously for the day when the wonder of this cure of Deafness is lost in the usefulness of it in its service to humanity. We are treating nearly all the Deaf people in New York, I should think, and I believe it to be true that in a few years there will be no curable cases of Deafness un cured. I am seeing from fifteen to twenty physicians a day who come from other cities to investigate results. It is only this wonder and excitement about it that worries me, and as I say, I shall be glad to see it pass and make way for the general adoption throughout the world of the treatment which makes the Deaf hear."

Some day, when the history of this, the brightest and grandest achievement of this century, shall be written, it will be known how calm and confident in the face of doubt and criticism throughout the early days of the presentation of the Discovery remained the Commanding Medical Genius who gave it to the world.

It will be known as well how, after the attention of the whole world was drawn to him, after physicians from every part of the Nation had hastened to pay their tributes to his skill through the columns of the press, after poets had celebrated his triumph in verse, after people had by long journeying from remote regions testified their faith by seeking his aid, that through the wonder of it and the excitement of it, the famous physician looked with pride only to the time when his triumph would come to be a marvel and remain only a verity, a truth and a law, from which all mankind might benefit.

ALMOST TOTALLY DEAF FOR NINETEEN YEARS.

Mrs. E. Higgins, 415 West 24th Street: "I had been partially deaf for twenty-four years, and almost totally deaf for nineteen years, being able to hear only slightly with my right ear. The deafness began with my left ear, and for many years I had not been able to hear anything with that ear. For six years my only way of listening to conversation was by means of an ear tube.

"Since I began treatment by the Copeland physicians I can distinctly hear with my right ear a watch click a foot away, and when two feet away I can hear them plainly. I can now hear nearly every word before my treatment. I can now hear a sermon

fully for my station, as I could not understand the guard when he called out. After having taken the Copeland treatment for a time, and when on the elevated on after 1899,

I could understand the guard as he called the stations. I was seated near the middle of the car. I closed my eyes and with my finger and could hear not only the rumbling of the train, but could distinctly hear the guard call the stations.

"It had always been necessary for me to carefully watch the lips of those who were conversing with me, as I could scarcely understand without that means. After the discovery made on the train that

my hearing had come back, and on my arrival home, I sat with my back to my daughter-in-law, and, closing my right ear with my finger, asked her to speak to me in her ordinary tone of voice. I found that I could hear every word she said."

Mrs. Higgins, 415 West 24th St., New York. She had been deaf for 19 years. She testifies to Doctor Copeland's skill in the cure of deafness.

In church and the testimony as given in the class room for the first time in my life. I can now converse on conversation with my husband without the use of the ear tube, and he does not need to raise his voice."

THE COPELAND PHYSICIANS

CURING THE DEAF.

Thomas Jefferson Corning, commander of John Corning Post, number 936, Grand Army of the Republic, Rockaway Beach: "I got deaf suddenly in my left ear, and then I began to get deaf in my right ear. My hearing got worse and worse, until I couldn't hear in my left ear at all. I got very much worried. I thought the deafness would be permanent. Now I can hear anything. I can hear my watch tick in the ear that was totally deaf, and I do not have any trouble now to hear anything that is said to me."

J. Stephen Van Dyke, 508 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, is the collector of the Knickerbocker Ice Company in Brooklyn. He said to the writer: "I first became deaf and hearing twelve years ago. I was deaf in both ears, but the deafness was in my left ear. The Copeland physicians have restored my hearing so that I can hear distinctly. I was delighted upon going to church on Sunday ago to hear all the minister said and to be able to follow him intelligently in his discourse. Now I can sit in the body of the church and hear plainly what the pastor says, and I can tell the true the organ plays."

Alexander Eckhardt, 133 Division street, Brooklyn: "I went to Dr. Copeland and cured my deafness. I can now hear distinctly in my right ear, which was deaf."

J. B. Van Bushkirk, Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, so deaf he couldn't hear the singing or the preaching at church. Hearing restored.

J. B. Van Bushkirk, Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island: "For over four years I was so deaf that I couldn't hear people talking to me in the same room. Before I could understand a word it was necessary to shout in my ear. There were sounds of humming and the hissing of steam in my head that drove me almost frantic. I tried in different ways to get relief, and finally went to the Copeland physicians. They began their treatment, and the noises left my head. I can now hear the singing in church and every word the minister says. I can also hear ordinary conversation in a large room. I feel that my hearing is as good as it ever was."

Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness will be mailed on application to those directly interested in the cure of this condition.

DEAF FOR 60 YEARS. NOW COMPLETELY CURED.

G. I. Germond, 1252 Ponus Street, New York City: "I had been totally deaf in my left ear for 60 years. I had been to many physicians, and had been told by all that I could never be cured. Now I can hear as well as you can hear with my right, thanks to the Copeland physicians."

"When I was three years old I had scarlet fever, and after I recovered my parents discovered that I was deaf. I was treated by a physician, and after a time regained the use of my right ear. For 60 years the left ear remained absolutely closed to sound and discharged constantly.

"I was continually troubled with noises in my head; rumblings like the sound of a heavy wagon passing over a very rough pavement, the puffing of steam, and a pulsating whistling that kept time with the beating of my heart. It was more to get relief from these noises than with hope of cure for the deafness that I went to the Copeland physicians. I had read Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness, and the testimony of many who had been cured by his treatment, and I believed that I could at least find some improvement.

"On the first examination the Doctor told me that I could be cured, not only of the noises, but of the deafness. After a very short time the discharge from the left ear stopped entirely and the noises became subdued and some improvement.

"When riding uptown on the elevated it had always been necessary for me to watch carefully the faces of the passengers, and to catch the words of the conductor. Now I can hear every word he says."

G. I. Germond: "I sat with my back to my daughter-in-law, and, closing my right ear with my finger, I could hear every word she said."

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M. J. Hoey, 232 North Second St., Brooklyn, B. D.: "For more than three years I had suffered from Bronchitis and Asthma. I had a very distressing cough, and when I exerted myself out of the ordinary I would become short of breath and be seized with a severe coughing fit. If I sat or slept in the slightest draught I would take cold, and my trouble would be greatly aggravated."

"My appetite was poor and my food neither tasted nor digested well. After eating I would feel a lump in my stomach, sometimes for hours. My general health constantly ran down as the bronchial trouble increased."

"I went to a physician of high standing, whom I had known for years. He told me that I could not hope for a cure."

as my age was against me. He gave me some medicine, but it did not even give me relief.

"I thought I had misery enough with all this at my time of life, but two years ago I fell on landing from a ferryboat and broke the bones of my right hand and wrist. About the same